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Municipal, State, and Federal Politics.

A writer in the National Review of London discusses our American system of municipal government, comparing it with that of England, and reaches the conclusion, which he offers for our instruction, that "there is no good reason why Democracy or Republicanism should intrude into State politics or into municipal affairs."

Undoubtedly, if these partisan divisions should not be intruded into municipal politics, they ought not to appear in State politics. If the voters of a city should elect their Mayor "on the same principle as the shareholders of a railroad company elect their President," or solely with reference to his qualifications for administering the municipal business, the people of a State ought to elect their Governor on the same principle. There is no more reason why Democrats and Republicans, as such, should contest and compete for the control of the State, than there is for their keeping up their partisan division in municipal politics. If the government of a city is a business matter, wholly apart from Federal politics, so also and to the same extent is the government of a State.

In this republic, however, no such distinction in politics can be made without changing the essential principles of our system of government. The Union is made up of States, the States are made up of counties, the counties are made up of townships, all embraced in the same political system. The cities must get their charters from the Legislature of the State, with the signature of the Governor, and thus the municipal Government and the Government of the State are intertwined inseparably. In the State there are political divisions fixed for the apportionment of members of the State Legislature, which, in its turn, elects the representatives of the State in the Federal Senate. There is another apportionment in the State for the election of representatives to the Federal House of Representatives.

These Federal, State, and municipal politics cannot be made distinct. In this republic the politics of the same kind and order kind is inseparable from the other.

This year, for example, the Committee of Seventy in this city made a pretence of non-partisanship; but it constructed its ticket as strict partisan principles, and it was unable to do otherwise. It is a Republican ticket essentially, and necessarily so. It was made up with reference to the State Government even more than the municipal Government. It was nominated for the purpose of getting the control of the municipal Government from the Democracy as represented by Tammany Hall, the only regular or even considerable Democratic organization in this city. A Republican was selected as the candidate for Mayor, for to such a Mayor only would a Republican State Government give the power he would require to turn out Tammany from the municipal offices and departments.

From the first, the success of the Committee of Seventy's so-called non-partisan "movement" has depended on the defeat of the Democracy in the State; and that would imply the loss of a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

The impossibility of distinguishing municipal from State politics, and both from Federal politics, was never before demonstrated more strikingly and more significantly than in this pretentiously "non-partisan" movement. Go ahead, gentlemen, and accomplish your purpose if you can; but don't try to humbug the people by calling your purely partisan movement non-partisan, and, therefore, distinguishable from politics of the usual, regular, and old-fashioned kind.

Hugh Jackson Grant.

The relation which HUGH JACKSON GRANT, Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York, bears to the politics of this city is not dissimilar from that borne long ago, ably, honorably, and successfully by the late CARTER HARRISON to the politics of the city of Chicago. It is exceptional, and is well worth considering.

In October, 1882, twelve years ago, HUGH J. GRANT was nominated by Tammany Hall for the office of Alderman in the Nineteenth district, at that time, to some extent, under the spell of one of those perennial reform movements which occur in New York in every year in which there is a Mayoralty election. There were two Democratic candidates in the field for Alderman, but Mr. GRANT, first among them, was elected. He took office on Jan. 1, 1883.

In October, 1883, Alderman GRANT was a candidate for reelection on the Tammany Hall ticket. For though the Tammany Hall man suffered a defeat, GRANT ran 900 votes ahead of his ticket, was successful, and became a member of the "Boodle Board," so called. It is the destiny of all lucky men, in politics as in business, to gain their greatest triumphs through apparent reverses which turn, in their hands, to success. Membership of the "Boodle Board," which brought imprisonment, expatriation, obloquy, and injury to a majority of the Aldermen, was the foundation stone of Mr. GRANT's civic career. He voted against the Broadway railroad franchise, and came out of the Board honored and unscathed.

In October, 1884, Mr. GRANT was nominated for the office of Mayor of New York by Tammany Hall, which has always honored him, and ran against odds which few men would have courted. The opponents of Tammany were practically in possession of all the municipal department, and of the patronage attaching. The opponents of Tammany having renominated all the Boodle Aldermen, so called, and Tammany having refused to do this, a large corruption fund was thrown into the campaign against Mr. GRANT. The Democratic National Committee was against Tammany. The Democratic State Committee was against Tammany. The resources of both were used in the interest of Tammany's opponents. And yet HUGH JACKSON GRANT, despite these odds, made a splendid stand-up fight, and, with the aid of the rest of the ticket, was elected Mayor of New York City.

single-handed and practically unaided, the whole financial burden of the fight on his own shoulders. Defeated candidates, under such circumstances, usually retire against the organization which put them up; but HUGH J. GRANT continued as before an active and loyal member of Tammany, and gained more popularity by this exhibition of pluck than he would have acquired by a victory achieved in an easy fight.

In October, 1885, the outlook for Tammany was, locally, far from good. As a result of the preceding election of 1884, all of the city departments were in the control of Tammany's opponents, and the added Federal patronage had passed into the same hostile hands. It was in that year that DAVID B. HILL was nominated, for the first time, for Governor of New York. HUGH J. GRANT was then, as now, at the head of the Tammany ticket, and both triumphed. HILL, by 11,000, and GRANT by 10,000. One year after his defeat for Mayor, HUGH J. GRANT was the most popular Democrat in New York City, as the official figures demonstrate.

In October, 1888, the year of the Presidential election, the sentiment of hostility to Tammany Hall was not confined to its perpetual and perennial opponents, but also included a large number of labor voters. The outlook was not favorable to the Tammany candidates, and there was no contest for the Mayoralty nomination. Others having refused it, Mr. GRANT was asked, as this year, to accept. He did not flinch, and again, as in 1885, with HILL at the head of the State ticket and GRANT at the head of the local ticket, both won. HILL had 20,000 majority; GRANT had 40,000.

Preceding the municipal election of 1890, the FASSETT investigating committee, so called, had made inquiries into the administration of certain municipal departments which brought no credit or good repute to those in charge of them. After a long search for a candidate for Mayor, Mr. GRANT was named, and accepted, and, running side by side with the Tammany Assemblymen, whose votes were afterward to make DAVID B. HILL United States Senator. Indeed, the names of HILL and GRANT have become almost synonymous with victory in New York. GRANT was elected Mayor and HILL Senator. With the close of his Mayoralty term Mr. GRANT retired from city politics after a singularly successful career: a public man strengthened alike by victory or defeat. When first elected Mayor, he reached 114,000 votes. At the end of his term, and after the most bitter and insistent opposition of all the enemies of Tammany, combined on one ticket, he received 110,000.

October, 1894, finds HUGH J. GRANT for the fourth time the Tammany candidate for the office of Mayor, the unanimous choice of the whole Tammany organization, and the only Democratic candidate for that office.

CARTER HARRISON was elected Mayor of Chicago in 1879, 1881, 1883, and 1885. He was defeated for that office in 1887, but in 1889, against an opposition as bitter and as general as now confronts Tammany, he was again elected by a splendid majority.

What is the secret, either in the hour of assured triumph or in the day of threatened defeat, of HUGH J. GRANT's popularity with the voting citizens of New York? What was the secret of HARRISON's? Courage, consistency, Democracy, not knowing when he is beaten, for the battle of the ballots is neither lost nor won until they are all counted. HUGH J. GRANT is a Democrat at all seasons of the year. He does not claim to be better than his party. The common people like him and vote for him whenever they get the chance.

Golf.

We extend our felicitations to women on the appearance of a game, outdoor and athletic, which they can play without imperiling any charm of femininity, or without even joggling the prejudice against their trying the severer bodily exertions indulged in by their brothers. The game is golf. As we survey all manner of sports which flourish in the open sight of Heaven, exploiting in one way or another the most of man's physical, mental, and moral abilities, we have to say of golf: What a combination!

Yet to the majority of men who have known the great games golf may not be known. This very point has been discussed within a year or two in England, the home of outdoor sports. The Hon. ALFRED LYTTLETON for example, a most brilliant orator, and the amateur champion of tennis, who kept cricket for England in her palmist days, which is to say the time of GRACE's prime, put golf in the second class, as inferior, in the nature both of its scheme and action.

ANDREW LANG perhaps leads in the issue against Mr. LYTTLETON, holding with the natural sympathy of a Scotchman and the instinct of a poetic temperament, that of the three supreme sensations known to mankind, the first two being the first pull of a salmon and the delicious consciousness of having got off a good thing in wit, the third is the thrill following a grand drive at golf. Impartial judgment must sustain Mr. LYTTLETON. Golf does not fill the bounds covered by cricket or tennis. The circumstances of its play afford no flashlike crises like theirs for the superior mind and the practised arm; and it cannot raise the spirit to the exhilaration springing from a great heating of the blood. It is too contemplative, too quiet and unexciting to be put in comparison with these other amusements. People walk in golf, and never tire. They pose with care and poise for every shot, strength being called out in the short moment of the actual stroke. Every one is studied for the most desirable method of making it, as in billiards, without pressure for time, and with the added refinement of a choice of instruments. For the first and finest stroke, the drive, which, in Mr. LANG's opinion, lifts golf to the plane of true greatness, the player makes himself ready and plays after much ceremony, as a gymnast poses on the perch of a flying trapeze, and launches himself at the chosen moment.

And in justice to golf, it must be said of the drive, that of all motions known to physical sports, it is far and away beyond comparison the most elegant. Every force from the crown of the head to the toes takes part in it, curving first into a form of extreme grace, and then unbending and flying into the reverse of it, and effectively, in proportion as head, limbs, and body preserve at every phase the faultless beauty of mechanical perfection. A noble thing is the drive. It can give pause to any man's doubt about admitting golf to the first rank. After the drive, the player walks to where the vanished ball is, or where he supposes to be, and if luckily he finds it he strikes it again in the manner dictated by his experience and facility. Golf strokes demand absolute delicacy, or the delicate restraint of strength or effort exhaustive of the entire muscular resources; but the game is still enjoyably within the power of woman or child. The good player who

bad player may contest with profit and pleasure, since the independence of every shot makes it possible for the artist to have the full fun of his own skill without tempering it to the other man's weakness. Given the seriousness of competition at golf, the sun, and air, and companionship should always be enough.

Golf has also a unique interchangeableness in being, according as one chooses or is trained to regard it, a delightful exercise of the athletic faculty set in a pleasant walk over the country, or a leisurely stroll enlivened by the opportunity for a little trial of skill. Compared to lawn tennis, the hardest form of exercise our sisters have ventured into, golf is like the lady in the minute compared to the high kick. Golf invites age as well as youth. It is suited with all seasons. Its unflinching deliberation, its gentleness, or at least its unexcitingness on the side of physique and movement, constitute it a particularly excellent game for women; and evidently by the almost explosive growth of it so the women think.

After golf has been considered as a game at every point, there remains to say for it that it adds an enjoyment of nature in a manner quite its own. It is not only a delight in itself, but a cause of delight with other things. Given a few small patches of turf scattered about for putting greens, any country not too wooded or too rocky can furnish the links. These can cover miles or almost any lesser distance; and since, after each successive stroke is made, the mind is not absorbed in the game except for the need to keep one's eye on the spot where the ball is thought to be, the charm of the country always asserts itself. Golf links will always be placed with a keen eye to the surrounding scene. Golf is indeed a good and beautiful game, and now is its day.

The Lord's Prayer.

Is the translation of the Lord's Prayer contained in our authorized English version, a faithful representation of the original recorded in St. Matthew? The negative is maintained in the October number of the Contemporary Review by Mr. A. N. JANNARIS, whose reason for raising the issue is that he is a Greek who has spent his life in studying his native language not only in its classical stage, but also and more particularly in its post-classical and modern stages. He says, truly enough, that the Greek language, in the ordinary sense of familiarity with the classical authors, is quite as likely to be misleading as helpful in the interpretation of New Testament Greek. This, the international language, or *lingua franca*, current in Asia Minor and Syria at the time of Jesus, was simply a vernacular speech, and not intended to be used as an artistic literary medium. Indeed, Mr. JANNARIS reaffirms, what the late Prof. SOPHOCLES of Harvard used to say, that New Testament Greek, though separated from classical antiquity only by two or three centuries, is much less like it than it is like Byzantine, or even, in many respects, modern Greek. It is also to be remembered that the Latin of the Vulgate, that is to say, JEROME's revision of the so-called Old Italian version, powerfully influenced LUTHER and the English translators of the New Testament. Of course, the Vulgate, as we now have it, is the last reviser made by CLEMENT VIII. in 1592.

These general considerations have led this modern Greek to attempt a new English version of the Lord's Prayer. Beginning with the first sentence, "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name," Mr. JANNARIS pronounces this an adequate rendering, though he directs attention to the stress laid in the original, through collocation, on the phrase "which art in heaven," for it suggests a contradiction to the Lord of this world. It is contended, on the other hand, that the following clause, "thy kingdom come," represents but vaguely the original. It is pointed out that "kingdom" is merely a translation of *regnum*, the Latin term for the two classical Greek expressions *basileia* and *basileus*. In the case, however, of New Testament Greek, particularly that of the Synoptic gospels, *basileia* (the word used in the Lord's Prayer) supplies the abstract noun, not so much of *basileus*, "king," as of *kurtos*, "lord"; for the latter, though very frequent, has no corresponding abstract of its own in common use. Had Jesus wished to express the idea of "kingdom," he would have resorted to the term then current, *basileia*, which is still the only designation in modern Greek. But he is careful to employ neither for himself, nor for his Father, the title of "king," *basileus*; indeed, he explicitly disclaims it, because it would have planted wrong expectations in the Jews and compromised Himself in the eyes of the Roman authorities. When he refers to Himself or to his Father, he uses the word *kurtos*, "lord," for which the Latin equivalent is *dominus*; while for the abstract notion of this expression, he invariably has recourse to *basileia*, that is, "lordship" or "dominion." According, then, to Mr. JANNARIS, the right version of the clause in question is "thy dominion come," that is, thy way be extended from heaven to this world, now ruled over by the adversary.

The English translation of the next clause of the Lord's Prayer, "thy will be done, as in heaven, so on earth," is deemed admissible, although "will" is not an exact rendering of the original word *thelma*, and seems to have been employed with reference partly to the Latin term *voluntas*, and partly to the classical Greek verb *thelo*. But *thelma* is a popular term peculiar to the classical and modern Greek, and serves as a substitute for the classical words *boule*, *douleuma*, and *diagnosein*, meaning "determination" or "fixed purpose." Mr. JANNARIS would, therefore, English the clause as follows: "thy (fixed) purpose be done."

To the succeeding words, "Give us this day our daily bread," a good deal of space is devoted, the crux being the Greek adjective *epiousios*, which in the Old Latin version was rendered *quotidianum*, and which reappears in our authorized English translation as "daily." As the word *epiousios* here presents itself for the first time in the Greek language, much erudition and argument from analogy have been expended on it. Mr. JANNARIS gives reasons for believing that it was coined as an antithesis to *periousios*, a term employed by the Septuagint with which either Jesus himself, or the author of MATTHEW's gospel was obviously familiar, to represent the Hebrew adjective *epulim*, meaning "abounding in earthly goods." The significance then of the antithetical word, *epiousios*, would be to disclaim anything beyond the subsistence needed to support life for the day. So that the clause should be rendered, "Give us this day our mere, or simple, bread."

Subjected, likewise, to detailed criticism are the words in our English version, "And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." It is denied that the prayer, "lead us not into temptation," can be reconciled with either the precepts of the Gospel or logic. It is impossible to conceive of God as tempting mankind, and such an idea is repudiated in the Epistle of JAMES (I, 13): "Let no man say, when he is tempted, I am tempted by God." Commentators have tried to escape the incongruity by employing what, according to classical rules, would be a misinterpretation of the verb in the original, *πειρασμος*. It is pointed out by Mr. JANNARIS that, if post-classical Greek had been duly studied, it would have been known that in the time of Jesus the active voice of the verb was constantly gaining ground upon the middle voice, and is undoubtedly substituted for the latter in the passage quoted. Not only, therefore, is it desirable but accurate to render the verb in English, "Have us not brought into," or do this "let us not fall into." As for the Greek noun, *πειρασμος*, translated "temptation," grounds are presented for holding that a more exact English correlative would be "a tempter's snare."

Let us see now what, according to our modern Greek scholar, would be a faithful English transcript of the Lord's Prayer, the choice of appropriate and effective diction being naturally left by him to more competent authorities. Such a version would run somewhat as follows: "Our Father, which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy dominion come; as in heaven, so on earth. Give us this day our mere (or simple) bread, and forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors; and let us not fall into a tempter's snare, but deliver us from the evil one." It is well known that the appended doxology is spurious.

The New Military Route from England to China by Way of America.

About two years ago the British authorities made an interesting experiment for the purpose of determining whether this continent could be advantageously used as a part of a military route between Europe and Asia. At that time a small body of marines and some naval supplies were shipped from Liverpool to Quebec, from there transported to Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and from Vancouver carried to Hong Kong by steamship. The experiment was successful. It proved that troops and supplies can be speedily and conveniently conveyed by that route from England to the British possessions in Asia or to any point in the Pacific. It is a route that would be especially useful to England in the event of an interruption of communication by way of the Suez Canal, and it would be far more available in an emergency than the route around the Cape of Good Hope.

A time has come when it can be made use of with advantage. The occasion has been created by the war between Japan and China. The British squadron in Chinese waters is to be reinforced by a body of men and marines which boarded ship on Thursday at Liverpool for Quebec, whence it will be carried overland to the Pacific by the Canadian railroad. We do not know whether it is to be conveyed from British Columbia to China by a naval vessel or by one of the three powerful steamships of the Pacific Company that run between Vancouver and Hong Kong; but we know that all these British merchant steamers, as also the British merchant steamers on the Atlantic which enter our ports, can be taken at any time for the service of the British military authorities. The route of British power to this side the sea, across America and over the Pacific to Asia, is an excellent and suitable one, though it is a very long one, and covers the greater part of the circuit of the world.

It is not necessary, at this time, for England to follow the route on account of any obstruction to the passage by way of Suez. There is not, so far as we know, any necessity for using the new route in sending naval reinforcements to the British squadron in Chinese waters. We suppose the orders issued in this case are in continuance of the important experiment that was begun about two years ago.

The series of experiments thus entered upon must be looked upon as interesting by England and other European powers, by the United States and Canada, by China and Japan, by Capt. MAHAN and Gen. SCHOFIELD, by Commander YAMATAGA and Prince LI, by the professors at West Point and Annapolis, and by the students of "sea power" all over the world.

There are a great many momentous questions to be decided in various States at the elections this fall, but perhaps one of the most momentous of all is to be put to the voters of Montana. Shall Helena be the capital, as it is at present, or shall Anaconda, the metropolis of MARCUS VALLEY, win the palm and bear the dome? Anaconda enjoys the distinct advantages of being situated at almost equal distances between Yanhill and Moose Creek. It is likewise contiguous to Cable Ann, and within easy reach of Bitter Root Station and Jefferson Gulch. On the other hand, Helena is right in the heart of the Prickly Pear Valley, and easy to be reached from Bear's Tooth, Crow Mountain, Chofederate Gulch, Dog Creek, and Truly. It is not ours to decide so great a question. We merely observe that in the competition for the capital, Helena seems to suffer from a certain feeling on the part of the rest of the State, that Helena is too central and too civilized. A gentleman in Anaconda has written what we are perhaps justified in calling the most remarkable English work since "Hamlet." It is called "Helena's Social Advantages," and pretends to be published at Helena. We are permitted to extract therefrom the following table of comparative statistics:

Men who wear kid gloves.....	4,500	4
Men who wear overalls.....	0	3,200
Patches on knees.....	0	350
Patience on combs.....	1,001	1
Dinner buckets in daily use.....	3	4,000
Manhattan cocktails, daily consumption.....	17,000	137
Old brandy, daily consumption.....	15,130	13
Beer, daily consumption.....	4,000	8,500
Ladies who nurse their own babies.....	124	8,570
Ladies who do their own washing.....	3	900
Ladies who dance the minuet.....	8,770	80
Ladies who do the skirt dance.....	901	1
Ladies who kick the chandelier.....	140	0
Ladies who rip other ladies up the back.....	1,990	147
Skeletons in closets.....	1,343	10

The statistics, whether authoritative or Portenian, in these tables were thankfully received as to drinks. But the talented author made a very unhappy mistake, both in taste and in logic, in introducing the subject of the statistics to which they have been subjected by the Anaconda experts. They have organized revenge and a club. They propose to justify themselves and to heap contempt upon the rude mining town, as they call it, of Anaconda. Another argument on the part of the Helenaists is that the Anaconda Mining Company and "its mortgages, the MOTHERS OF EUROPE," are trying to buy up the free-born citizens of Montana in favor of Anaconda!

We await the result with anxiety but confidence. We are sure there will be no fight. This is no county seat war, and Montana is not Kansas.

The People's Free, or at least cheap enough, Singing Classes, which were organized two years ago, have been a marked success from the first; and we are told that the number of applicants for admission to them this year is greater than can be admitted when the winter season is opened to-day. The object of Mr. FRANK DAMROSE in founding these classes was to extend the love of vocal music, and that he has already gained his end is made manifest by the formation of the Choral Union, which is to be drilled during the winter months. Mr. DAMROSE is rendering an excellent service to a multitude of young men and women. The person who has mastered the art of vocal music is apt to be a good and patriotic member of the American community. Let every youngster learn to sing.

The courtesies of Japan are as skilled as those of any country of Europe. It is a very neat address which they have presented to the Emperor, glorifying him for "advancing the standard of Japan." It is a beautiful specimen of the war, the natural results of which direction by his Majesty have been the Japanese victories on land and sea. The Japanese Emperor deserves just about as much credit for these victories as the German Emperor deserved for the victories in the war of 1870-1. Field Marshal YAMAGATA deserves fully as much credit for them as General Field Marshal von Moltke deserved for those won in the Franco-German war. The Japanese courtesies are up to all the arts of their German brethren.

We do not suppose that the Women's Christian Society can object to any of the billboards about the city at this time, a couple of persons in the service, one of them a lady, have looked around all parts of the city for any theatrical or other poster to which objection could be made on the ground of its impropriety. No such poster could be discovered anywhere.

The Explanation Given by Chief Engineer.

MELVILLE of the great success of the Minneapolis and Columbia illustrates at the same time the difficulty of exactly predicting the speed of vessels which contain novelties in their mechanical machinery. It is well known that the adoption of this country of triple screw propulsion led to the doubt whether the enormous shafting required for transmitting 21,000 horse power to two screws could be promptly and satisfactorily furnished here. The Engineer-in-Chief now says that the general opinion of the warship, in the ordinary sense of familiarity with the classical authors, is quite as likely to be misleading as helpful in the interpretation of New Testament Greek. This, the international language, or *lingua franca*, current in Asia Minor and Syria at the time of Jesus, was simply a vernacular speech, and not intended to be used as an artistic literary medium. Indeed, Mr. JANNARIS reaffirms, what the late Prof. SOPHOCLES of Harvard used to say, that New Testament Greek, though separated from classical antiquity only by two or three centuries, is much less like it than it is like Byzantine, or even, in many respects, modern Greek. It is also to be remembered that the Latin of the Vulgate, that is to say, JEROME's revision of the so-called Old Italian version, powerfully influenced LUTHER and the English translators of the New Testament. Of course, the Vulgate, as we now have it, is the last reviser made by CLEMENT VIII. in 1592.

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The statistics, whether authoritative or Portenian, in these tables were thankfully received as to drinks. But the talented author made a very unhappy mistake, both in taste and in logic, in introducing the subject of the statistics to which they have been subjected by the Anaconda experts. They have organized revenge and a club. They propose to justify themselves and to heap contempt upon the rude mining town, as they call it, of Anaconda. Another argument on the part of the Helenaists is that the Anaconda Mining Company and "its mortgages, the MOTHERS OF EUROPE," are trying to buy up the free-born citizens of Montana in favor of Anaconda!

We await the result with anxiety but confidence. We are sure there will be no fight. This is no county seat war, and Montana is not Kansas.

The People's Free, or at least cheap enough, Singing Classes, which were organized two years ago, have been a marked success from the first; and we are told that the number of applicants for admission to them this year is greater than can be admitted when the winter season is opened to-day. The object of Mr. FRANK DAMROSE in founding these classes was to extend the love of vocal music, and that he has already gained his end is made manifest by the formation of the Choral Union, which is to be drilled during the winter months. Mr. DAMROSE is rendering an excellent service to a multitude of young men and women. The person who has mastered the art of vocal music is apt to be a good and patriotic member of the American community. Let every youngster learn to sing.

The courtesies of Japan are as skilled as those of any country of Europe. It is a very neat address which they have presented to the Emperor, glorifying him for "advancing the standard of Japan." It is a beautiful specimen of the war, the natural results of which direction by his Majesty have been the Japanese victories on land and sea. The Japanese Emperor deserves just about as much credit for these victories as the German Emperor deserved for the victories in the war of 1870-1. Field Marshal YAMAGATA deserves fully as much credit for them as General Field Marshal von Moltke deserved for those won in the Franco-German war. The Japanese courtesies are up to all the arts of their German brethren.

We do not suppose that the Women's Christian Society can object to any of the billboards about the city at this time, a couple of persons in the service, one of them a lady, have looked around all parts of the city for any theatrical or other poster to which objection could be made on the ground of its impropriety. No such poster could be discovered anywhere.

The explanation given by Chief Engineer MELVILLE of the great success of the Minneapolis and Columbia illustrates at the same time the difficulty of exactly predicting the speed of vessels which contain novelties in their mechanical machinery. It is well known that the adoption of this country of triple screw propulsion led to the doubt whether the enormous shafting required for transmitting 21,000 horse power to two screws could be promptly and satisfactorily furnished here. The Engineer-in-Chief now says that the general opinion of the warship, in the ordinary sense of familiarity with the classical authors, is quite as likely to be misleading as helpful in the interpretation of New Testament Greek. This, the international language, or *lingua franca*, current in Asia Minor and Syria at the time of Jesus, was simply a vernacular speech, and not intended to be used as an artistic literary medium. Indeed, Mr. JANNARIS reaffirms, what the late Prof. SOPHOCLES of Harvard used to say, that New Testament Greek, though separated from classical antiquity only by two or three centuries, is much less like it than it is like Byzantine, or even, in many respects, modern Greek. It is also to be remembered that the Latin of the Vulgate, that is to say, JEROME's revision of the so-called Old Italian version, powerfully influenced LUTHER and the English translators of the New Testament. Of course, the Vulgate, as we now have it, is the last reviser made by CLEMENT VIII. in 1592.

IN ANSWER TO MR. BARNES.

A Bit of Albany County Political History. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir, Mr. MILLARD T. BARNES, testifies that "the anti-machine movement has lagged in the rear Mr. Milholland used language to which Mr. Barnes took exception. I think that Mr. Barnes is justified in doing so. The phraseology attributed to Mr. Milholland is open to the charge of inexactitude and inelegance. Not all the men who are called 'machine men' are in the same way of mind. I am only too glad to believe that the sweeping conclusion to the contrary which Mr. Barnes would have accepted is well founded.

Not spoli, argues Mr. Barnes, if I follow his logical processes correctly, but the *raison d'être* was the cause of the revolt. I want to believe this. I want to believe it true of every man who went out from me. I want to believe that it was the crushing weight of this awful *raison d'être* that drove that valiant, untiring man of patriotism, the Hon. John McMeekin, into active rebellion, not his \$1 a day job in Albany, was the cause of his rebellion. I want to believe that Mr. Barnes's ambition to succeed himself as member of the Republican State Committee, and his later desire to capture the Assembly nomination in the Twenty-seventh district by beating the Hon. John McMeekin, were not important factors in his case. I want to believe the promise of a nomination for the Assembly for 1896, which was made to him by Mr. Milholland, was the cause of his rebellion. I want to believe that Mr. Barnes's ambition to succeed himself as member of the Republican State Committee, and his later desire to capture the Assembly nomination in the Twenty-seventh district by beating the Hon. John McMeekin, were not important factors in his case. I want to believe the promise of a nomination for the Assembly for 1896, which was made to him by Mr. Milholland, was the cause of his rebellion.

As for Mr. Barnes himself, I shall not presume to speak, but I will tell a little story. One day, while I was in Albany, I was told that Mr. Barnes had been dispatched by Mr. Milholland, who, after glancing at its contents, tossed it over to some other members who were waiting. "To John Milholland, 25 East Twenty-second street, New York City." "Come up here this afternoon. I can help you." This was just after the anti-machine movement had been "thrown overboard" by Mr. Barnes. He had been, as he had explained to us, a lively row going on. The people were rebelling here against the Patterson-Gibbs machine. The revolt was on the verge of